



Review Questions

CHAPTER 6: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Write the answers to the following questions, and then check your answers with those in the back of this manual.

1. Which statement is *true* about PPE as required by the label?
 - A. You should not wear more PPE than the label requires.
 - B. Sometimes a label has different PPE requirements for pesticide handlers and early-entry workers.
 - C. You are not required to wear all the PPE listed on the label.
 - D. Wearing the PPE listed on the label ensures that you will not be exposed to pesticides.
2. Which statement is *true* about PPE chemical resistance?
 - A. The ability of a given material to protect an individual from a pesticide product is largely a function of the type of solvent used to formulate the pesticide product.
 - B. Cloth is easy to clean after it becomes contaminated with a pesticide, or it can be inexpensively disposed of after each use.
 - C. Cotton, leather, and canvas are chemically resistant to dry formulations.
 - D. Gloves, boots, aprons, and suits made of rubber or plastic are the least chemically resistant.
3. If a pesticide label states that you must wear gloves based on guidelines in Chemical Resistance Category "D", which materials provide the best protection from the pesticide?
 - A. Nitrile rubber or neoprene rubber.
 - B. Natural rubber or polyethylene.
 - C. Polyvinyl chloride or vitron.
 - D. Barrier laminate or butyl rubber.
4. Which parts of the body are the mostly likely to be exposed to pesticides?
 - A. The hands and forearms.
 - B. The feet and legs.
 - C. The chest and forearms.
 - D. The eyes and lungs.
5. According to the Worker Protection Standard, what must the pesticide handler have access to if the label requires goggles for eye protection?
 - A. A full faceshield to cover the goggles.
 - B. An eyewash dispenser.
 - C. A half-face respirator.
 - D. A full-face respirator.
6. According to EPA criteria, what type of respirator must you wear when applying liquid pesticide products from Toxicity Class I?
 - A. Use a NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, R, P, or 100 series prefilter.
 - B. Use a NIOSH-approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge or canister with any N, R, P, or 100 series prefilter.
 - C. Use an air-supplying respirator (NIOSH TC-19C).
 - D. Use a self-contained breathing apparatus (NIOSH TC-13F).
7. What is the purpose of the fit check?
 - A. To select the right size respirator for the user.
 - B. To make sure you have a tight-fitting seal with no leakages each time you use the respirator.
 - C. To see if you can taste or smell any substance leaking into the mask.
 - D. To measure respirator fit by comparing the dust concentration in the surrounding air with the dust concentration inside the respirator.

8. Which is *true* about disposable PPE?

- A.** Inexpensive disposables may be a good choice for brief pesticide-handling activities.
- B.** Non-woven coveralls and hoods are usually designed to be worn for 7 workdays.
- C.** Dust/mist masks, prefilters, canisters, and filtering and vapor-removing cartridges can be cleaned and reused three or four times before disposing of them.
- D.** Chemical-resistant gloves, footwear, and aprons that are labeled as disposable are designed to be worn three or four times before disposing of them.

9. Which statement is *true* about washing contaminated PPE?

- A.** Wash a full load of PPE items at a time.
- B.** Use cold water and one wash cycle.
- C.** Use only very short wash cycles.
- D.** After washing the items, run the washer through at least one additional entire cycle without clothing.

10. Which statement is *true* about respirator maintenance?

- A.** Respirator cartridges must be stored in an airtight bag or they lose their effectiveness.
- B.** Inspect respirators twice each year for signs of wear and tear.
- C.** After use, prefilters should be stored in a zip-closable bag with canisters and cartridges.
- D.** Use a substitute canister or cartridge if you cannot find the replacement part for your respirator.